

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

日二初月八年己辛

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GEORGE & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Watney Street, E.C. SAMPSON, BARNES & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GAILLARD & FAUCON, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. S. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co., S. Paulo, Campbell & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hsiao & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CHAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAKE, CHAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. BELLINGHAM, Esq.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
London Bankers, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 23,000,000. RESERVE FUND, 2,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MAMILLAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN, Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 21,000,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

DONORS GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS in all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. F. D. BUSH is hereby authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, September 22, 1881. no22

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of HERBERT DENT & Co.

HERBERT F. DENT.
Canton, September 1, 1881. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOC & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF ORDINANCE, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 30th day of September, 1881, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East,

The following GOVERNMENT STORES:—
BLANKETS, CANVAS, COBBLERS, RUBBER, SADDLERY, AND WOODEN LUGS, LEATHER, COTTON, LINEN AND WOOLLEN ARTICLES, WATERPROOF SHIRTS, STEEL, TIMBER, TIN, OLD FILES, CASES, PACKING CASES, EMPTY CEMENT BARRELS, LEATHER, POTCHES, BUCKLES, BOAT, IRON, DRUMS, HORSE LEATHER, UNBELLAS, KNIVES, FORKS, BELT MATS, CHAIR, BRASS-BOOKS, GLASS, HINGES, LEAD PIPE, MARBLE, WOODEN-TANKS LEAD LINED, PAVING TILES, SLATE SLABS, SCREWS, STOVES, PIPES, CLOSETS, PAINT BARRELS, STOCKS AND DISCS, WIRELASS, SHOVELS, PICK AXES, PAIRS OF LATRINES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ONE IRON WATER-TANK, 10,000 gallons Capacity.

Also, The following ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, viz:—
BOOTS, CAPS, CAPES, CHACOS, GREY COATS, JACKETS, HATS, SOU' WESTERS, HELMETS AND TROUSERS.

And, On the same day, at the rear of the Artillery Barracks, near the Water-side,—
4 BATHING RAFTS, comprising:—
72 PORTER HOGSHEADS AND FRAMEWORK.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 23, 1881. no30

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HOLLYWOOD ROAD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to offer FOR SALE by Public Auction, at NOON,

On MONDAY,

the 3rd day of October, 1881, at his Office, at Victoria, Hongkong,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate and lying at Victoria, in the Island and Colony of Hongkong, and fronting on HOLLYWOOD ROAD, measuring on the North-East Side 105 Feet, on the North-West Side 37 Feet, on the South Side 27 Feet, and on the South-West Side 88 Feet, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 205D, together with the MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS thereon erected, and known as Nos. 37 and 99, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and Nos. 123 and 4, No. Kwai Fong LANE, and all APPURTENANCES thereto, for the residue of a Term of Nine hundred and Ninety-nine years, created by an Indenture of Town Lease dated the 3rd August, 1850, at the Yearly Crown Rental of £5.5.7.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Assignment. Expenses of Assignment to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Hongkong, Vendor's Solicitors;

or, to the Undersigned,
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, September 17, 1881. no3

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

6,000 Enfield RIFLES.
900 Assorted RIFLES.

Apply to
D. MUSSO & Co.
Hongkong, September 5, 1881. no3

FOR SALE.

J. L. MUMM & Co.
Quarta, 1811 per 1 doz. Cass. Pils. 1811 per 2 doz. 1811 per 3 doz. 1811 per 4 doz. 1811 per 5 doz. 1811 per 6 doz. 1811 per 7 doz. 1811 per 8 doz. 1811 per 9 doz. 1811 per 10 doz. 1811 per 11 doz. 1811 per 12 doz. 1811 per 13 doz. 1811 per 14 doz. 1811 per 15 doz. 1811 per 16 doz. 1811 per 17 doz. 1811 per 18 doz. 1811 per 19 doz. 1811 per 20 doz. 1811 per 21 doz. 1811 per 22 doz. 1811 per 23 doz. 1811 per 24 doz. 1811 per 25 doz. 1811 per 26 doz. 1811 per 27 doz. 1811 per 28 doz. 1811 per 29 doz. 1811 per 30 doz. 1811 per 31 doz. 1811 per 32 doz. 1811 per 33 doz. 1811 per 34 doz. 1811 per 35 doz. 1811 per 36 doz. 1811 per 37 doz. 1811 per 38 doz. 1811 per 39 doz. 1811 per 40 doz. 1811 per 41 doz. 1811 per 42 doz. 1811 per 43 doz. 1811 per 44 doz. 1811 per 45 doz. 1811 per 46 doz. 1811 per 47 doz. 1811 per 48 doz. 1811 per 49 doz. 1811 per 50 doz. 1811 per 51 doz. 1811 per 52 doz. 1811 per 53 doz. 1811 per 54 doz. 1811 per 55 doz. 1811 per 56 doz. 1811 per 57 doz. 1811 per 58 doz. 1811 per 59 doz. 1811 per 60 doz. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer.

Finest ISIGNY BUTTER.
NORMAN PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Ex S. S. "Glencoe."
WEDLEY & Son's
BREECH-LOADING GUNS—
CENTRAL FIRE.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."
At Wholesale Prices.
200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MEAT PORK.
60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.
200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.
300 " City BUTTER.
150 cases SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

100 cases DRIED APPLES.
500 cases FLORIDA WATER.
50 barrels American TAR.
15 " LAMP GLASS.

50 cases American CLOTHES.
COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON,
TOMATOES, CORNED BEEF, Condensed
MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES,
OAKUM, ASH, OARS: MAPLE, ASH,
and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."
Florence COOKING STOVES,
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.
India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES,
Spartan COOKING STOVES,
BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers with Suez Canal.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
Messrs GARDNER & Co's PERFORATED
VENISER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.
HIGH BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.
The above can be highly recommended for
office and domestic use, being admirably
adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."
CHOOSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TRUSSARDI'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
FRUITS for Ice.

SHERBET.
COGNAC.

VAN HOUTE'S COCOA.
EPHRA'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GELATINE.
RUSSELL'S OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.
ANCHOVIES.

Breakfast BACON.
ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.
VERMICELLI.

MEATS.
SAUSAGES.

SOUPS, &c., &c.
COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family FIG-PORK in kags and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

" MEAT.

" Assorted PEPPERS.

" Assorted PICKLES.

" MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer

Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

CODDISH BALLOON.

Green FURFLE in 24 lb cans.

CALIFORNIA

RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOATY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

BYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND

ASSORTED WATERS.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
Merchandise in the same, at Current
Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns
Reduced to 1/2 % nett premium per annum
from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and China for
the above Company are prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing
usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

EDMUND PHINNEY, Amer. barque, Capt.
John Berry. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ELVIRA DOVAL, Hawaiian ship, Captain
Jose M. Pimentel. Captain.

INTING, American ship, Captain Jas.
F. Skewes. Borneo Company, Limited.

LOUISA, Germ. 3-masted schooner, Capt.
Schirlock. Edward Schellhaas & Co.

OAKLANDS, British steamer, Captain J.
Payne. Butterfield & Swire.

OCEAN, British steamer, Captain Henry
Webster. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

PEARL, American barque, Captain R.
Hovos. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PRUDENCIA, German barque, Capt. V. B.
Diedrichsen. Carlowitz & Co.

R. ROBINSON, American ship, Captain L.
Smith. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STAR OF INDIA, British barque, Capt. H.
D. Roe. Adamson, Bell & Co.

STONEWALL JACKSON, American barque,
Captain Joseph Swain. Order.

THE TWEED, British ship, Captain J. M.
Whyte. Russell & Co.

VELOCITY, British barque, Captain R.
Martin. Fustat & Co.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th Instant, at Noon, at the Godown
of Messrs CANNAN & PALMER & Co.,

40 BALES BOMBAY COTTON YARN,
Ex Steamship "Rosetta"

(More or less damaged by sea water),
For account of the concerned.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1/2. All Lots,
with all faults and errors of description, to
be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the
hammer.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "Chinkiang,"
Capt. S. M. Oke, will be
despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Hesperia,"
Capt. G. PETERSEN,
will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 27th Inst.,
at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23, *Albany*, British steamer, 380, H.
Lightwood, Tamsui Sept. 17, Taiwan Sept. 20,
Amoy 21, and Swatow 22, General.

DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.

Sept. 24, *Hesperia*, German steamer, 1136,
G. Petersen, Foochow Sept. 22, Teu.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Sept. 24, *Chung Hock Kien*, British
steamer, 956, F. Webb, Singapore Sept. 18,
11 p.m. General.—BOY HIN CHAN.

Sept. 24, *Quinta*, German steamer, 874,
H. V. Thomson, Saigon Sept. 19, via Man-

tung, General.—EDWARD SCHILLHAAS & Co.

Sept. 24, *Pearl*, American barque, 565,
R. Hovos, Newcastle (N.S.W.) July 20,
Coal.—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24, *Hesperia*, for Newchwang.

24, *Frederica*, for Chetoo.

24, *Gustav & Marie*, for Tounon.

24, *Prinz Friedrich Carl*, for Batavia.

24, *Julietta*, for Manila.

CLEARING.

Names, for Coast Ports.

Unavailable, for London.

Charter, for Tientsin.

Chung Hock Kien, for Swatow.

Hainan, for Hainan, &c.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gustav & Marie*, for Tounon, 10 Chi-

nese.

Per *Julietta*, for Manila, 1 European.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chung Hock Kien*, for Swatow, 450

Chinese.

Per *Hainan*, for Hainan, &c., 80 Chi-

nese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Albany* reports: Left

Tamsui Sept. 17th at 5.30 p.m.; arrived at

Taiwanfoon on 18th at 6.20 a.m.; fine with

light S.W. and W.S.W. winds; left Tai-

wanfoon at 11 a.m. on the 21st; fine with

light N.E. winds; left Amoy same day at

5.40 p.m.; arriving at Swatow at 11.15 a.m.

on the 22nd; light N.E. winds and fine

weather; left Swatow same day at 7 p.m.

p.m., and arrived at Hongkong with light N.E.

winds to Breaker Point; thence to port

light variables with rain. In Swatow: str.

Marlborough, Foochow, and Thales.

The German steamer *Hesperia* reports:

Fine weather and moderate N.E. wind to

Lamoucks; thence to port light W.S.W.

wind and clear weather.

The German steamer *Quinta* reports:

Fair and moderate easterly winds.

The American barque *Pearl* reports:

Very light winds all the way; last 5 days

N. to N.E. wind.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—

Per *Chung Hock Kien*, at 11 a.m. To-

morrow, the 25th inst.

For SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, AND NEW-

CHIWANG.—

Per *Atlanta*, at 11 a.m. To-morrow, the

25th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per S. S. *Ironclad*, on Sunday, the 25th

instant. Registry closes at 10.45

a.m. Mail closes at 11 a.m. Late

Letters received from 11.10 to 11.30

a.m. will be sent by the 11.30 a.m. Mail.

Correspondence may then be posted in

the movable box on board the

Packet.

Per *Chinkiang*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-

day, the 26th inst.

Per *Oaklands*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 26th inst.

For AMOY.—

Per *Atlanta*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-

day, the 26th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, at 5 p.m., on Mon-

day, the 26th inst.

For SINGAPORE, LONDON AND HAM-

BURG.—

Per *Hesperia*, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday,

the 27th inst.

For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—

Per *Takagawa Maru*, at 6 p.m., on Friday,

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Namon leaves for Coast Ports.

8 a.m.—Volga leaves for Yokohama.

Noon.—Ironclad leaves for Shanghai.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—Rev. W. Jen-

nings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning

Service 11, Evening 6.00 (a short service).

Holy Communion every Sunday, except

the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. G. Gilbert Booth,

B.A., Military Chaplain. Paragon Service

11, Evening 6.00 (a short service).

Holy Communion every Sunday, except

the 2nd and 4th in the month.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. C. J. Edge-

combe, Rector. Morning Service 11, Evening

6.00. Holy Communion at the conclusion of

the Paragon Service. (A Voluntary Service

is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45

p.m.)

Union Church.—Soldiers' Service, 6.45

A CONSTITUTION PROPOSED FOR JAPAN.

(Japan Mail, Sept. 10.)

We have received from a reliable source the draft of a Constitution proposed for Japan. The document is said to be circulating at present among the various Secret Societies throughout the province. Whether it will ever get any further we may not yet venture to predict, but at any rate it is of undeniable interest as representing the object towards which a large section of public opinion in this country has been steadily gravitating for some time.

DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION, COMPILED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

Most people are at present agreed on the vital necessity of some reforms in our system of Government, but it is very doubtful whether, if the moment for making those reforms were at hand, many would be found ready to accept distinctly what the Constitution is, but, calculated to preserve the integrity of Japan, and extend her influence. Probably the subject has occupied the attention of not a few, and some perhaps have committed their thoughts to writing, only to be discarded when they have done more than examine certain portions of the matter, not going so far as to map out a complete scheme. The reticence hitherto observed upon the subject is, we presume, attributable to a consciousness of the great importance of the subject, and the fact that a country which the welfare of the people at large. The compilers of this scheme, too, are very sensible of the responsibility attaching to the task they have undertaken, yet since nothing definite has yet been formulated, and since popular opinion is still unformed, they consider the matter despatchably, the present seems to them an excellent occasion to propose something which may serve as a basis for candid discussion and help to direct people's thoughts in the proper channel. Regard being therefore of charge of government that may be brought against them, they have prepared this document for circulation among their friends, to the end that the latter may correct what they think faulty, and supplement what they deem deficient, thus elaborating finally a scheme which will be carried on for a national constitution, to the great benefit not of its compilers alone but of every man in Japan.

THE IMPERIAL FUNCTIONS.

Art. 1.—The Emperor will govern the country by means of Ministers, a Senate and a National Assembly.

2.—The Emperor's right to rule is divine and must never be called in question, but the actual duties of Government will devolve upon his Ministers.

3.—All matters relating to the national debt and legislation in general, will be discussed and decided by the Senate and the National Assembly, and having received the Imperial sanction will become law.

4.—The Governing Power belongs to the Emperor; the duties of the Government will be carried on by the Ministers in conformity with the laws.

5.—The Judicial Power belongs to the Emperor; the duties of the Judiciary, and penal administration, will be carried on by the Law Officers in conformity with the laws.

6.—The Imperial Functions will include the issue of proclamations, organization of the army and navy, settlement of questions concerning external relations, the making of treaties, appointments to office, conferring rank and rewards for military service, the issue of coins, the prorogation of the Senate and National Assembly, the dissolution of the latter body by a message to the Senate, and the submission, to these two assemblies, of questions connected with the customs duties at the open ports.

7.—The Emperor will clothe the Privy Council with authority to carry on the whole Government.

8.—The Privy Council (Cabinet) will be composed of the Ministers of Departments and the Imperial Advisor.

9.—The affairs of State, both internal and external, will be conducted by the whole Privy Council in Session, matters which are solely within the competence of any particular Minister being of course excepted.

10.—There will be a President of the Privy Council, by whom all legislative measures that have received the Imperial sanction and all proclamations will be signed.

11.—In the event of the Privy Council failing to decide, the President will be competent to settle the question and afterwards submit it for Imperial approval.

12.—The President of the Privy Council will be chosen in accordance with the will of the Emperor and of the people, and the other members of the Privy Council will be appointed by him.

13.—Members of the Privy Council will be either Senators or members of the National Assembly.

14.—The estimates of the national revenue and expenditure must be passed by the Privy Council.

15.—Bills sent down by the Privy Council will first be discussed by the National Assembly and afterwards submitted to the Senate.

16.—The yearly estimates of the total revenue and expenditure, as well as all matters of importance, having reference to the internal or external affairs, will be made known by the Privy Council to the Senate and to the National Assembly.

17.—Should it happen that the two assemblies refuse to endorse the acts of the Privy Council, the members of the latter will resign, or the National Assembly will be dissolved by order of the Emperor.

18.—All matters having reference to the national revenue and expenditure, taxation, the national debt and laws in general, will be discussed and passed by the National Assembly and the Senate.

19.—The Senate will consist of the Chamber of Nobles and the House of Representatives.

20.—The members of the Chamber of Nobles will be Princes of the Blood, Nobles, persons who have held high office of State and men of learning. They will be selected and appointed by the Emperor, and will be members for life unless disqualified by their own fault. Their number will not exceed two-thirds of the whole Senate.

21.—The members of the House of Representatives will be chosen by the people, two from every electoral Division. Their term of membership will be four years.

22.—Every Prefecture will constitute an Electoral Division. The persons qualified to vote for members of the National Assembly will be those who have reached the age of twenty-five years, and who have resided in the Division for at least two years.

23.—The following shall be ineligible for the franchise, viz:—Persons undergoing punishment for crime; persons who are still under police supervision; bankrupts whose debts are not yet discharged; idiot and insane persons; persons not residing in Japan; judges and Assistant Judges; Governors, Prefects and persons officially connected with the conduct of elections, and priests.

24.—All males of the Japanese nation, who are twenty-five years of age and upwards, without reference to the Division in which they reside, shall be eligible for election to the National Assembly, but

years and upwards, without distinction of Division, will be eligible for election to the Senate. But Governors of Cities, Prefects, Magistrates of Urban and Rural Divisions, and officials whose duties are connected with the election of members, will not be eligible for election.

The following will also be ineligible, viz:—Persons who have committed any serious crime and who have not yet expiated their punishment and its consequences; bankrupts who have not yet discharged their debts; idiot and insane persons; persons not residing in Japan; priests, judges and assistant judges.

24.—Although the Chamber of Nobles is not an elective body, its members must be Japanese by birth and residents of Japan, while Princes of the Blood must be twenty-five, and all others thirty years of age in order to be eligible.

25.—With the exception of Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Departments, the Imperial Advisor, officers of the Household, Chiefs of Bureaus, and Field officers of the Army and Navy, who are unattached, all officials of becoming members of either the Chamber of Peers or the House of Representatives must resign their offices; while members, on the other hand, will be required to withdraw their names if they accept any official appointment during their term of membership.

26.—Members of the Senate will receive from the Treasury a yearly salary of not less than three thousand yen.

27.—Senators may not be arrested during session or for a period of thirty days before and after, unless they have committed some serious crime; and they shall be responsible to the Senate only for the speeches they deliver in session, unless they themselves make those speeches or opinions the subject of a public appeal.

28.—Whenever the National Assembly passes a vote of censure on any official for treasonable conduct or other miscarriage of duty, the Senate in session shall investigate the matter, and if two-thirds or more of the members present pronounce the accused guilty, he shall be deprived of his office by the Emperor's authority, after which he shall be tried and punished by the Courts of Law.

29.—The Senate shall be convoked or prorogued by Imperial authority at the same time as the National Assembly.

30.—The Senate will choose a new President and Vice-President every four years, who shall be appointed by the Emperor's command.

31.—Questions that come before the Senate shall be decided by a majority of members in session. Should opinion be equally divided, the President will have a casting vote.

32.—The Senate will decide upon its own rules of procedure by a consensus of not less than one-half its total number of members, and these rules having received the Imperial sanction will become law.

33.—Among these Rules of Procedure the Senate will embody clauses providing suitable penalties which it will be within the competence of the Senate to inflict upon persons infringing the rules.

34.—Debates shall be open to the public, but this privilege may be interdicted by the rules of procedure or on exceptional occasions.

35.—One-fifth the whole number of the Senate shall constitute a quorum.

36.—The Senate may take a recess at convenient times, but that recess must not exceed ten days unless by agreement with the National Assembly.

37.—The Senate shall cause minutes of its proceedings to be kept and published from time to time, matters which it is inexpedient to make public being of course excepted.

38.—Bills that have passed the Senate and not yet been discussed by the National Assembly, as well as those that have come up from the latter and been amended by the former, shall be submitted finally to the National Assembly, and after they have received that body the Presidents of both the Senate and the National Assembly shall submit them for Imperial approval.

39.—The National Assembly, in conjunction with the Senate, will be charged with the conduct of all affairs relating to the national revenue and expenditure, taxation, the national debt and the laws of the Empire.

40.—The members of the National Assembly will be publicly chosen by the votes of all persons throughout the Empire possessing the franchise, and their term of service will be four years.

41.—For the purpose of returning members to the National Assembly each Province shall constitute an Electoral Division, and each section of eighty thousand men shall constitute an Electoral Division with the power of returning one member. In the case of an Urban Division containing less than eighty but more than forty thousand men, the right to return one member shall still be conferred, but when the number of inhabitants is less than forty thousand, the Division shall not be represented. In the case of a Province, however, the right of returning one member shall be conferred, provided the number of inhabitants be twenty thousand or upwards.

42.—Towns containing twenty thousand inhabitants upwards shall constitute an Electoral Division. Those with more than twenty, and less than forty thousand inhabitants to return one member; those with more than forty, and less than eighty thousand, to return two members; and those with eighty thousand or upwards, to return one additional member for every sixty thousand additional inhabitants.

43.—The following persons shall be qualified to vote for candidates for election to the National Assembly, viz:—Residents of Rural Divisions of Japanese possessing land on which a land tax of five yen per annum or upwards is levied, or persons who have lived for at least two months in rented houses valued at four hundred yen and upwards; provided that all such electors shall be males of at least 21 years of age.

The following shall be ineligible for the franchise, viz:—Persons undergoing punishment for crime; persons who are still under police supervision; bankrupts whose debts are not yet discharged; idiot and insane persons; persons not residing in Japan; judges and Assistant Judges; Governors, Prefects and persons officially connected with the conduct of elections, and priests.

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26.—Members of the Senate will receive from the Treasury a yearly salary of not less than three thousand yen.

27.—Senators may not be arrested during session or for a period of thirty days before and after, unless they have committed some serious crime; and they shall be responsible to the Senate only for the speeches they deliver in session, unless they themselves make those speeches or opinions the subject of a public appeal.

28.—Whenever the National Assembly passes a vote of censure on any official for treasonable conduct or other miscarriage of duty, the Senate in session shall investigate the matter, and if two-thirds or more of the members present pronounce the accused guilty, he shall be deprived of his office by the Emperor's authority, after which he shall be tried and punished by the Courts of Law.

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32.—The Senate will decide upon its own rules of procedure by a consensus of not less than one-half its total number of members, and these rules having received the Imperial sanction will become law.

33.—Among these Rules of Procedure the Senate will embody clauses providing suitable penalties which it will be within the competence of the Senate to inflict upon persons infringing the rules.

34.—Debates shall be open to the public, but this privilege may be interdicted by the rules of procedure or on exceptional occasions.

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36.—The Senate may take a recess at convenient times, but that recess must not exceed ten days unless by agreement with the National Assembly.

37.—The Senate shall cause minutes of its proceedings to be kept and published from time to time, matters which it is inexpedient to make public being of course excepted.

38.—Bills that have passed the Senate and not yet been discussed by the National Assembly, as well as those that have come up from the latter and been amended by the former, shall be submitted finally to the National Assembly, and after they have received that body the Presidents of both the Senate and the National Assembly shall submit them for Imperial approval.

39.—The National Assembly, in conjunction with the Senate, will be charged with the conduct of all affairs relating to the national revenue and expenditure, taxation, the national debt and the laws of the Empire.

40.—The members of the National Assembly will be publicly chosen by the votes of all persons throughout the Empire possessing the franchise, and their term of service will be four years.

41.—For the purpose of returning members to the National Assembly each Province shall constitute an Electoral Division, and each section of eighty thousand men shall constitute an Electoral Division with the power of returning one member. In the case of an Urban Division containing less than eighty but more than forty thousand men, the right to return one member shall still be conferred, but when the number of inhabitants is less than forty thousand, the Division shall not be represented. In the case of a Province, however, the right of returning one member shall be conferred, provided the number of inhabitants be twenty thousand or upwards.

42.—Towns containing twenty thousand inhabitants upwards shall constitute an Electoral Division. Those with more than twenty, and less than forty thousand inhabitants to return one member; those with more than forty, and less than eighty thousand, to return two members; and those with eighty thousand or upwards, to return one additional member for every sixty thousand additional inhabitants.

43.—The following persons shall be qualified to vote for candidates for election to the National Assembly, viz:—Residents of Rural Divisions of Japanese possessing land on which a land tax of five yen per annum or upwards is levied, or persons who have lived for at least two months in rented houses valued at four hundred yen and upwards; provided that all such electors shall be males of at least 21 years of age.

The following shall be ineligible for the franchise, viz:—Persons undergoing punishment for crime; persons who are still under police supervision; bankrupts whose debts are not yet discharged; idiot and insane persons; persons not residing in Japan; judges and Assistant Judges; Governors, Prefects and persons officially connected with the conduct of elections, and priests.

44.—All males of the Japanese nation, who are twenty-five years of age and upwards, without reference to the Division in which they reside, shall be eligible for election to the National Assembly, but

Governors, Prefects, Magistrates of Urban and Rural Divisions, and persons officially connected with the conduct of elections shall not be eligible to represent the Division in which their duties lie.

Other causes constituting ineligibility shall be the same as those enumerated in Article 43.

45.—With the exception of Ministers, Officers of the Imperial Household and Chiefs of Bureaus, all officials who may be returned as members of the National Assembly shall immediately resign their appointments, and conversely members of the Assembly shall cease to be such on appointment to any official position.

46.—Vacancies in the National Assembly shall be filled up as soon as possible.

47.—Members of the National Assembly shall receive a salary of at least three thousand yen per annum from the Treasury.

48.—Members of the National Assembly may not be arrested during session, or for a period of thirty days before and after, unless they have committed some serious crime; and they shall be responsible to the National Assembly only for the speeches they deliver in session, unless they themselves make those speeches or opinions the subject of a public appeal.

49.—It shall be within the functions of the National Assembly to pass a vote of censure on any official guilty of treasonable conduct or other dereliction of duty.

50.—The drafting of all bills having reference to taxation shall be confined to the National Assembly or the Privy Council, and should such bills be amended by the Senate, they shall be submitted to the National Assembly for re-deliberation, when a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall be sufficient to pass the bill, whether the Senate's amendments be adopted or rejected, after which the President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the bill for the Imperial sanction.

51.—The National Assembly shall hold one regular session each year, and may further be extraordinarily convened on special occasions.

52.—After the dissolution of the National Assembly, according to the form prescribed in article 6, the election of new members shall take place with sufficient expedition to render possible the meeting of the Assembly within 90 days of the time of its dissolution.

53.—The National Assembly will elect a President and Vice-President from among its members, and those officials shall be afterwards appointed by the Emperor.

54.—Questions that come before the National Assembly shall be decided by a majority of the members in session. Should opinion be equally divided, the President will have a casting vote.

55.—The National Assembly will decide upon its own rules of procedure by a consensus of not less than one-half its total number of members, and these rules, having received the Imperial sanction, will become law.

56.—Among these Rules of Procedure the National Assembly will embody clauses providing suitable penalties which it will be within the competence of the Assembly to inflict upon persons infringing the rules.

57.—Members whose elections are proved to have been obtained by unlawful means, shall be deprived of their seats by the authority of the Assembly.

58.—It shall be within the competence of the National Assembly to deprive of his seat any member who may have been guilty of unbecoming conduct during session, but such deprivation must be voted by at least two-thirds of the whole Assembly.

59.—Debates in the National Assembly shall be open to the public, but this privilege may be interdicted by the rules of procedure or on exceptional occasions.

60.—One-fifth of the whole number of the Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

61.—The National Assembly may take a recess at convenient times, but that recess must not exceed ten days unless by agreement with the Senate.

62.—The National Assembly shall cause minutes of its proceedings to be kept, and published from time to time, matters which it is inexpedient to make public being of course excepted.

63.—Bills that have passed the National Assembly and not yet been discussed by the Senate, as well as those that have been sent down from the latter and amended by the former, shall be finally submitted to the Senate, and after they have passed that body, the Presidents of both the Senate and the National Assembly shall submit them for Imperial approval.

64.—The Codes of Law shall be administered by the Officers of Justice at fixed places, duly selected, in conformity with the law, neither shall it be legal to open any independent Court for the purpose of conducting independent judicial proceedings.

65.—The Officers of Justice shall receive their appointments from the Emperor and shall hold office during their lifetime, unless disqualified by the commission of some offence.

66.—Judicial investigations and all proceedings in the Courts of Justice shall be publicly conducted, otherwise such investigation or proceedings shall be null and void. The Courts shall be closed only for the trial of cases which, if made public, might tend to injure morality.

67.—All persons arraigned upon criminal charges shall have the services of an advocate. Otherwise the trial shall be null and void.

68.—Persons guilty of offences against Naval or Military Law shall be tried by the Naval and Military Courts.

69.—Every Japanese citizen shall be free to embrace any religion he or she may please, provided that religion be not prejudicial to the welfare of the realm.

70.—Every Japanese citizen shall be free to express or publish his opinion on any subject, unless by so doing he prejudices public or private interests.

71.—Japanese citizens, not carrying arms and behaving in an orderly fashion, shall be free to hold public meetings whenever they please, or to address petitions to the Government on any grievance they desire to have redressed.

72.—A Japanese citizen may not be arbitrarily deprived of his possessions. Should his possessions be seized by the State for the public use, suitable compensation shall be provided by the Government.

73.—Japanese citizens, unless they are in active rebellion, or in the absence of a legal warrant duly issued by the proper authorities, may not be arrested, or their houses entered and searched, or their chattels, documents, &c., carried off.

74.—Japanese citizens must be brought to trial within 48 hours of the time of their arrest. They may not be detained pending examination after that period except on the authority of a fresh warrant duly issued.

75.—Japanese citizens, when arraigned upon criminal charges may be released on finding-bail in suitable amounts with com-

petent sureties. This privilege may, however, be withheld in cases where the carriage of justice would be endangered thereby.

76.—Persons shall never be employed to extract confession from an accused person in Japan.

77.—All Japanese citizens, without distinction of rank or social position, shall enjoy the same privileges vis-à-vis the laws.

78.—Laws may not have a retrospective action. This will not, however, prevent the enactment of laws to deal with special offences.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

79.—The laws of the Constitution may be amended or repealed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the total members of the Senate and National Assembly subject to the Imperial sanction. Articles relating to the Imperial functions may not, however, be discussed with a view to revision except under written authority from the Emperor himself.

Tax invention of the chronometer was due to a prize of twenty thousand pounds offered by the Government for any means by which the longitude of a vessel could be determined within ten miles. Harrison, the inventor, worked with this object for forty years, and at last succeeded in his efforts, for in 1776 he won the prize. It was recorded that he made a chronometer so perfect that it varied but a second and a quarter in ten years.

A St. Louis merchant, who, while in New York, received a telegram informing him that his wife was ill. He sent a message to his family doctor, asking the nature of the sickness, and if there was any danger.

"No danger," the doctor had said. "No danger," he kept her from having another to-night she had a child. The mystification of the agitated husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that his wife had had a very severe attack of cholera.

According to the Georgetown (Del.) Inquirer the old salts who live down the river are a pitiable, not to say hard, crowd. A gentleman was requested to take down to dinner a lady, between whose family and his own a bitter feud, complicated with an expensive lawsuit, had existed for years. He and she went down together, and throughout the meal the most acrimonious and caustic remarks were uttered on both sides.

At the close of the evening, after learning the mistake he had made, apologized to the gentleman. "It is of no consequence, my dear fellow," was the reply. "I have taken that lady into dinner five times this winter, and we have never had a quarrel."

In all probability the breach will never be healed, but we shall continue to amuse each other at dinner-parties as long as our friends persist in placing us side by side.

In any other relation in life, such a quarrel could not be brought together without bringing her in some way; but as members of the "best society," the sense of their awful responsibility was an all-sufficient restraint. Imagine the conduct of the same parties at a church social, or even within the sanctuary—if so be that the same parties were there. But society is a thing of the past, and requirements in this respect. Individuals have no right to bring their private differences and disagreements into a company of which they are part. Any other course would be not only disrespectful to the host, but would render the company disagreeable to all present.

In the town of Ayr, lived a singular innkeeper, the name of Rab Hamilton, who was in the habit of occasionally receiving a small gratuity from one of the clerghymen of the town. From some cause or other this had been for some time neglected by the minister, but had by no means been forgotten by Rab. One day the clergymen, after having made a "Well, how's it with you the day, Rab?" inquired his reverence.

"Deed, I'm no vera well, sir," "Ay, what's the matter?" "Oh, sir, I had an awful dream last night. I dreamt that I was dead, and that I gied awa' the guid place; and when I awoke I looked at my clock, and when I had stood a while, there was a man, I believe it was the Apostle Peter, looked over the top of the yab, and he cries 'Wha's there? It's Rab Hamilton,' says I, 'frae the auld town o' Ayr.' 'Heck man,' says he, 'I'm gied to see you here, for ye never mair than would come to that place for the last twa three years.'—On another occasion, he asked him if he had been favoured with any more dreams? "O' ay, says Rab, 'I had an awful dream me mair frae than the last night.' "Ay, and what was it?" "Oh, sir, I dreamt that I was dead, and that I gied awa' the guid place; and when I awoke I looked at my clock, and when I had stood a while, there was a man, I believe it was the Apostle Peter, looked over the top of the yab, and he cries 'Wha's there? 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